

# SELECTIONS

## FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 5th October 1892.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | Name.                 | Locality.            | Name of publisher.     | Date of paper. |           | Date of receipt. |           | Circulation. |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
|     | URDU.                 |                      |                        | 1892.          |           | 1892.            |           |              |
|     | Monthly.              |                      |                        |                |           |                  |           |              |
| 1   | Khiyálát-i-Hamidi ... | Sambhal (Moradabad)  | Hamid-ul-din ...       | For            | Sept. ... | 4th              | Oct. ...  | 600 copies.  |
|     | Bi-monthly.           |                      |                        |                |           |                  |           |              |
| 2   | Jubilee Paper ...     | Lucknow ...          | Yáqub Khán ...         | 1st            | Oct. ...  | 2nd              | " ...     | 800 "        |
| 3   | Kanauj Punch ...      | Kanauj (Farukhabad). | Bhaggu Khán ...        | "              | " ...     | 3rd              | " ...     | 275 "        |
|     | Tri-monthly.          |                      |                        |                |           |                  |           |              |
| 4   | Dabir-i-Hind ...      | Agra ...             | Amín-ul-dín ...        | 10th & 20th    | Sept. ... | 29th             | Sept. ... | 45 "         |
| 5   | Hámid-ul-Akhhár ...   | Moradabad ...        | Iláhi Bakhsh ...       | 30th           | " ...     | 4th              | Oct. ...  | 200 "        |
| 6   | Indian Graphic ...    | Lucknow ...          | Maháráj Krishn ...     | 20th           | " ...     | 5th              | " ...     | 180 "        |
| 7   | Mufid-i-Km ...        | Agra ...             | Qádir Ali Khán ...     | 1st            | Oct. ...  | "                | " ...     | 100 "        |
|     | Weekly.               |                      |                        |                |           |                  |           |              |
| 8   | Agra Akhbár ...       | " ...                | Tajammul Husain ...    | 28th           | Sept. ... | 1st              | " ...     | 365 "        |
| 9   | Agra Punch ...        | " ...                | Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...    | 1st            | Oct. ...  | 2nd              | " ...     | 310 "        |
| 10  | Akhhár-i-Álam ...     | Meerut ...           | Muqarrab Hussain Khán. | 27th           | Sept. ... | 29th             | Sept. ... | 65 "         |



| No.                      | Name.                         | Locality.                  | Name of publisher.              | Date of paper.         |                  | Date of receipt.       |           | Circulation.                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>URDU—(concluded).</b> |                               |                            |                                 | <b>1892.</b>           |                  | <b>1892.</b>           |           |                                                  |
| <i>Weekly.</i>           |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 11                       | Klam-i-Taswir ...             | Cawnpore ...               | Rahmat-ul-lab ...               | 27th                   | Sept. ...        | 30th                   | Sept. ... | 275 copies.                                      |
| 12                       | Alwaqt ...                    | Gorakhpur ...              | Muhammad Sa'id ...              | 28th                   | " ...            | 1st                    | Oct. ...  | 625 "                                            |
| 13                       | Anjuman-i-Hind ...            | Lucknow ...                | Kishun Lal ...                  | 1st                    | Oct. ...         | 5th                    | " ...     | 158 "                                            |
| 14                       | Colonel ...                   | Moradabad ...              | Banwari Lal ...                 | 24th                   | Sept. ...        | 1st                    | " ...     | 250 "                                            |
| 15                       | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...         | Bareilly ...               | Thakur Prasad ...               | "                      | " ...            | 2nd                    | " ...     | 250 "                                            |
| 16                       | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...       | Rampur ...                 | Muhammad Husain ...             | 3rd                    | Oct. ...         | 5th                    | " ...     | 446 "                                            |
| 17                       | Hindustani ...                | Lucknow ...                | Ganga Prasad Varmā ...          | 28th                   | Sept. ...        | 29th                   | Sept. ... | 300 "                                            |
| 18                       | Karnamah ...                  | " ...                      | Muhammad Yaqub ...              | 2nd                    | Oct. ...         | 5th                    | Oct. ...  | 275 "                                            |
| 19                       | Kayasth Akhbār ...            | " ...                      | Ganga Baksh Singh ...           | 24th                   | Sept. ...        | 30th                   | Sept. ... | 735 "                                            |
| 20                       | Kayasth Reformer ...          | Bareilly ...               | Thakur Prasad ...               | "                      | " ...            | 2nd                    | Oct. ...  | 300 "                                            |
| 21                       | Matla-i-Nūr ...               | Cawnpore ...               | Gauri Shankar ...               | 1st                    | Oct. ...         | 5th                    | " ...     | 44 "                                             |
| 22                       | Mihir-i-Nimroz ...            | Bijnor ...                 | Karim-ullah ...                 | 28th                   | Sept. ...        | 3rd                    | " ...     | 400 "                                            |
| 23                       | Najm-ul-Akhhār ...            | Etawah ...                 | Bāh-ullah Khān ...              | 27th & 30th            | " ...            | 29th Sept. & 2nd Oct.  | " ...     | 223 "                                            |
| 24                       | Najm-ul-Hind ...              | Jaunpur ...                | Muhammad Muhsin ...             | 26th                   | " ...            | 1st                    | Oct. ...  | 60 "                                             |
| 25                       | Nasim-i-Agra ...              | Agra ...                   | Jamna Dās Biswas ...            | 30th                   | " ...            | 2nd                    | " ...     | 450 "                                            |
| 26                       | Nasim-i-Hind ...              | Fatehpur ...               | Muhammad Nawāz ...              | 23rd                   | " ...            | 29th                   | Sept. ... | 70 "                                             |
| 27                       | Nasir-i-Hind ...              | Agra ...                   | Muhammad Ali ...                | 24th                   | Sept. & 1st Oct. | 30th Sept. & 2nd Oct.  | " ...     | 40 "                                             |
| 28                       | Nizam-ul-Mulk ...             | Moradabad ...              | Fahim-ul-din ...                | 30th                   | Sept. ...        | 4th                    | Oct. ...  | 250 "                                            |
| 29                       | Nūr-ul-Anwār ...              | Cawnpore ...               | Abdul Hamid ...                 | 17th & 24th            | " ...            | 29th & 30th Sept.      | " ...     | 196 "                                            |
| 30                       | Oudh Punch ...                | Lucknow ...                | Sajjad Husain ...               | 22nd                   | " ...            | 1st                    | Oct. ...  | 450 "                                            |
| 31                       | Ras-ul-Akhhār ...             | Benares ...                | Ghulam Husain ...               | 26th                   | " ...            | "                      | " ...     | 360 "                                            |
| 32                       | Sarkhsal Punch ...            | Ballia ...                 | Agha Hasan ...                  | 27th                   | " ...            | 29th                   | Sept. ... | 100 "                                            |
| 33                       | Sitara-i-Hind ...             | Moradabad ...              | Banwari Lal ...                 | 28th                   | " ...            | 2nd                    | Oct. ...  | 125 "                                            |
| 34                       | Soldier ...                   | " ...                      | Maharaj Baldeo Singh ...        | "                      | " ...            | 1st                    | " ...     | 200 "                                            |
| 35                       | Tamannai ...                  | Lucknow ...                | Puran Chand ...                 | 24th                   | " ...            | "                      | " ...     | 125 "                                            |
| 36                       | Tohfa-i-Hind ...              | Bijnor ...                 | Jairaj Singh ...                | 27th                   | " ...            | 2nd                    | " ...     | 304 "                                            |
| 37                       | Tuti-i-Hind ...               | Meerut ...                 | Sajjad Husain ...               | 30th                   | " ...            | 3rd                    | " ...     | 150 "                                            |
| 38                       | Urdu Akhhār ...               | Moradabad ...              | Abdul Aziz ...                  | 20th                   | " ...            | 30th                   | Sept. ... | 125 "                                            |
| <i>Daily.</i>            |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 39                       | Oudh Akhhār ...               | Lucknow ...                | Sheo Prasad ...                 | 29th Sept. to 5th Oct  |                  | 29th Sept. to 5th Oct. |           | 521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)  |
| <b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>     |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i>        |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 40                       | Aligarh Institute Gazette ... | Aligarh ...                | Alim-ul-lab ...                 | 27th & 30th Sept.      |                  | 29th Sept. & 2nd Oct.  |           | 464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| <b>HINDI.</b>            |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| <i>Monthly.</i>          |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 41                       | Bharat Bhanu ...              | Lucknow ...                | Kanhya Lal ...                  | For                    | Sept. ...        | 2nd                    | Oct. ...  | 130 copies.                                      |
| 42                       | Bharat Sudashā Pravartak ...  | Farrukhabad ...            | Narayan Dās ...                 | "                      | " ...            | 3rd                    | " ...     | 330 "                                            |
| 43                       | Devanāgrī Gazette ...         | Meerut ...                 | Gauri Datt ...                  | "                      | " ...            | 2nd                    | " ...     | 200 "                                            |
| <i>Weekly.</i>           |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 44                       | Almora Akhhār ...             | Almora ...                 | Sadā Nand ...                   | 26th                   | Sept. ...        | 29th                   | Sept. ... | 116 "                                            |
| 45                       | Bharat Jiwan ...              | Benares ...                | Rām Krishn, Varmā, ...          | "                      | " ...            | "                      | " ...     | 1,500 "                                          |
| 46                       | Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...     | Udaipur ...                | Ashya Chalak Dān ...            | "                      | " ...            | 30th                   | " ...     | 100 "                                            |
| <i>Daily.</i>            |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 47                       | Hindustān ...                 | Kalakankar (Partāgarh) ... | Deva Charan ...                 | 28th Sept. to 4th Oct. |                  | 29th Sept. to 5th Oct. |           | 470 copies.                                      |
| <b>HINDI-URDU.</b>       |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| <i>Monthly.</i>          |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 48                       | Ārya Darpan ...               | Shāhjahānpur ...           | Bakhtāwar Singh ...             | For                    | Sept. ...        | 2nd                    | Oct. ...  | 500 "                                            |
| <i>Weekly.</i>           |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 49                       | Kāshī Pātrikā ...             | Benares ...                | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. ... | 30th                   | " ...            | "                      | " ...     | 451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.) |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i>        |                               |                            |                                 |                        |                  |                        |           |                                                  |
| 50                       | Jaipur Gazette ...            | Jaipur ...                 | Mahāvīr Prasad ...              | 21st                   | " ...            | 29th                   | Sept. ... | 100 copies.                                      |



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|-----|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
|     | <b>MARATHI.</b>         |             |                                    | <b>1892.</b>   | <b>1892.</b>     |              |
|     | <b>Weekly.</b>          |             |                                    |                |                  |              |
| 51  | Sabodh Sindhu ...       | Khandwa ... | Lakshman Anant Prayagi.            | 28th Sept. ... | 1st Oct. ...     | 320 copies.  |
|     | <b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b> |             |                                    |                |                  |              |
|     | <b>Weekly.</b>          |             |                                    |                |                  |              |
| 52  | Nyaya Sudha ...         | Nagpur ...  | Sadi Shiva Ram-chandra Patwardhan. | " ...          | " ...            | 450 "        |
|     | <b>GOBKHA.</b>          |             |                                    |                |                  |              |
|     | <b>Weekly.</b>          |             |                                    |                |                  |              |
| 53  | Bharat Jiwan ...        | Benares ... | Ram Krishn, Varmá,                 | 30th "         | 2nd "            | 650 "        |



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

OUDE AKHBAR.  
October 4th, 1892.

1. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 4th October, says that the *Statesman* and some other newspapers disapprove of the proposed despatch of Lord Roberts to Afghanistan, on the ground that he is hated by the Afghans, owing to the atrocities committed by him at Kabul during the war of 1878, and advise Lord Lansdowne to make a better selection. But the objections are frivolous. No other European officer is better acquainted with Afghanistan and the Afghans. If they dislike His Excellency, let them do so. Their attitude towards him is a matter of no importance. Abdur Rahman Khán cruelly put to death all the principal sardars on his accession to the throne and rules over his kingdom with a rod of iron. All his subjects hate him more than any other man, but he is none the worse on that account. Afghanistan can only be held by force. Yakub Khán was a little tenderhearted and weak, and consequently his rule soon came to an end. Great misapprehension still appears to exist in some quarters regarding the attack on the British Residency and the assassination of Major Cavagnari by the Afghan soldiery. That unfortunate catastrophe was not the result of Afghan hatred, but was due to a mere misunderstanding. The Afghan soldiers not having received their pay for six months and having been reduced to starvation, went to the British Residency and requested admission with a view to lay their grievances before Major Cavagnari. But the Residency guard did not accede to their wishes and fired on them, killing several men. The Afghan soldiers were then obliged to return the fire and to attack the Residency. Again, what ground is there to believe that the Afghans would look with favour on any European officer other than Lord Roberts? The fact is that they consider all Englishmen unbelievers and hate them, and their feeling towards the Amir, who receives a subsidy from the Government of India, is no better. Lord Roberts is best fitted to take charge of the Mission on account of his special knowledge of Afghanistan, and his visit to the Amir will overawe the rebels and lead to a speedy suppression of revolts.

HINDUSTÁN.  
October 4th, 1892.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th October, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at Kálákankar on the 2nd idem, Rája Rámpal Singh presiding. Swami Alaram and the Rája made eloquent speeches explaining the aims and objects of the National Congress, which were calculated to promote the interests of both the Government and the people, and pointing out that all classes of people could take part in the Congress.

HÁMID-UL-AKHBÁR.  
September 30th,  
1892.

3. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 30th September, states that the trial of Jamal-ul-din Khán, who is accused of implication in the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán, commenced before Maulvi Muhammad Asghar, the Sessions Judge at Rámpur, on the 24th idem, and gives the names of some witnesses who have already been examined. The Maulvi is a man of talent and learning and very methodical in his work. He never leaves the court until he has disposed of all the cases fixed for hearing upon that day. The litigants are very thankful to him for his speedy dispensation of justice.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.  
September 30th,  
1892.

4. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 30th September, says that Nawáb Yar Jang Bahádur, the Judicial Member of the Rámpur Council, has resigned his post. But it is not known why he has resigned nor who has been appointed in his place.

DABDABA-I-SIKAN-  
DARI.  
October 3rd, 1892.

5. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 3rd October, expresses satisfaction that the Rámpur Council of Regency makes no distinction between Hindus and Musalmáns and is anxious to promote the welfare of all classes of the people. In support of its statement the *Dabdaba* publishes two *rubkars* lately issued by the Council, in one of which the Council orders all civil suits regarding inheritance among Hindus to be decided according to the Hindu law, and in the other the Council, referring to the dispute between the



Hindus and Musalmáns of Dhanori about the slaughter of kine, orders the tahsildár to fix a suitable place at a distance from the houses of the Hindus for the purpose.

6. The Gwalior correspondent of the *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th September, complains that the house belonging to the Mahárája Sindhia at the Agra Cantonment has been allowed to fall out of repair by Nilkanth Rao, Modi, who is in charge of that house. When the Cantonment Magistrate drew his attention to the necessity for repairing the building, he obtained seventeen thousand rupees from the State treasury for repairs and house connection with the water pipes. But he has spent hardly eighteen hundred rupees on repairs and has demolished the kitchen.

Mahárája Sindhia's house at the Agra Cantonment.

*Tut-i-Hind*,  
September 20th,  
1892.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

7. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th September, received on 29th idem, in an article headed "The effects of British rule in India," complains that the country has been reduced to great straits by crushing taxation, excessive legislation, the ruin of trades and industries and the scarcity of food-grains and other necessities of life under British rule, especially since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown.

Effects of British rule in India.

*DABIR-I-HIND*,  
September 10th,  
1892.

At present the land revenue including the various cesses generally amounts to 65 per cent. of the landholders' profits, and landholders and other classes of people have to pay many other imperial, provincial and municipal taxes. The Hindu and Muhammadan kings did not levy so many and such heavy taxes. Stamps, court-fees and registration fees were quite unknown in former times. The old native rulers had great sympathy with their subjects and freely distributed money among them on their birthday, new year's day and other such auspicious occasions; even now the native princes sometimes show praiseworthy generosity. This very year the Nawáb of Tonk remitted arrears of rent amounting to one and a half lakhs of rupees on his birthday, and the Mahárája of Travancore weighed himself against gold, which was distributed among Bráhmans and fed 15,000 Bráhmans for eight days. But such acts of charity and generosity are never done by the Government of India. As regards legislation and the administration of justice, the laws have multiplied to an undue extent and the cost of litigation is simply ruinous. The number of Acts is so great that even Vakils and Barristers-at-law are not well acquainted with them. There is no end of law reports, and the judgments of the High Courts sometimes clash even with each other. In complaining of the heavy cost of litigation, the *Dabir* refers to the alleged high rates of court-fee, process service fee, the copying fee, &c., and observes that litigants have also to pay bribes to clerks in courts. As bribery and corruption do not affect the Government treasury, Government has never made any strong efforts to check them. It has contented itself by providing a section in the Penal Code against the payment and receipt of bribes. The free import of foreign goods has thrown Indian artisans out of employ and drained the country of all its wealth. The establishment of railways has deprived hundreds of thousands of carriage drivers, sarai-keepers, shopkeepers and others of their means of livelihood. The business of native bankers has considerably suffered from the introduction of postal money-orders; and the canals, though a source of revenue to Government, have led to an increase of sickness and spoilt the lands irrigated by them. The fact is that a very large portion of the population has no employment and finds it difficult to keep above the reach of want. The scarcity of the necessities of life has greatly added to the sufferings of the people brought about by the causes above referred to. Under Hindu and Muhammadan kings the country was in a very prosperous condition and all classes of people were happy and contented. The Musalmáns held sway for seven hundred years but the prosperity of the country was not affected. On the other hand, only one hundred years or so of enlightened British rule have produced widespread distress. The dearth of grain has made life intolerable. In the last century the British Government, in utter disregard of free trade, forbade the import of Indian cloth into England; but now it does not like to depart from free trade and allows food-grain to be exported from this country in enormous quantities. Even the Director of Land Records and



Agriculture observed in his report that the heavy exports of grain, if not checked, would have a very bad effect on the country. There are old men at Agra who say that they bought wheat at two maunds and *ghi* or butter at nine seers per rupee in their youth, but now wheat sells at 12 seers and *ghi* at one and a quarter seers. There has been a similar rise in the prices of other edible things. Prices being seven or eight times what they were, there must be great distress among the people. It is not easy to imagine the miseries of the unfortunate inhabitants of a country where the land revenue has been severely assessed; the people have to pay a large number of other taxes and subscriptions; the cost of litigation is heavy; men have to write every kind of document on stamp-paper; all trades and industries have declined and a large portion of the food-grains is exported. If no immediate steps are taken to remedy the evils above referred to, the country will be entirely ruined. It is to be hoped Government will give the subject its best attention and mitigate the sufferings of the people.

**NÚR-UL-AHWÁR.**  
September 17th,  
1892.

8. The *Núr-ul-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 17th September, praises the British Government for the benefits it has bestowed

Condemnation of the present system  
of education and quack medicines.

on the inhabitants of this country, such as uninterrupted peace, perfect security of life and property, increased facilities of communication, provision of medical aid, spread of education, &c., but regrets to notice that the system of education introduced, far from being a blessing, has proved a curse to the country. The sons of cultivators and artisans, having received a purely literary education, look down with contempt on their hereditary professions and seek admission into the public service. But as Government cannot possibly provide employment for all the candidates, a majority of educated men suffer from want of employment and the country has been reduced to poverty. Moreover, English education has much shaken the belief of people in their religions. The state of the country would have been quite different had schools of agriculture and other industrial arts been largely established and each boy taught his own hereditary art or profession. The sons of only the higher classes should have been allowed to acquire higher education. The present system of English education has led to the decline of arts and industries, the spread of western civilization has affected religion, and people have been reduced to indigence by taxes and court-fees. Now even the lives of natives are threatened by quack doctors who widely advertise their nostrums, praising them in no measured terms and representing them as effective remedies for all diseases. Men being deceived by the highly coloured notices send for the quack medicines, freely using them themselves and giving them to their friends and neighbours; and of course the result is that those vile drugs generally do more harm than good, as might be expected. It is high time that Government should take some steps to check the sale of quack medicines. But natives are a subject and helpless people; who cares for their safety and protection?

**NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.**  
September 30th,  
1892.

9. The *Najm-ul-Akhabár* (Etáwah), of the 30th September, complains of the

Decline of Indian trades and industries.

decline of Indian arts owing to European competition and of the growing poverty of the country, and argues that in order to improve this state of affairs it is necessary to encourage Indian trades and industries, and not merely to agitate for the introduction of representative institutions and the admission of natives to the higher ranks of the public service. The Indian capitalists should establish all sorts of factories and natives should use only Indian manufactures, refraining from the use of foreign goods as much as possible.

**NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.**  
September 27th,  
1892.

10. The *Najm-ul-Akhabár* (Etáwah), of the 27th September, says that the

Recommendation for the appointment  
of a Hindu as Additional Judge of the  
High Court.

proposal made by some newspapers that a Hindu should be made the Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court, whose appointment has been sanctioned by Government for a year, is not an unreasonable one. There should always be one Hindu and one Muhammadan Judge on the bench of the High Court, in order that suits coming under the Hindu and the Muhammadan law may be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.



11. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 28th September, complains that the Sessions Judge of Jessore sentenced a Hindu and a Musalmán to death who were charged with the murder of a woman, although the assessors considered him innocent. The accused were acquitted on appeal. Hence it would appear that if native Jurors and Assessors sometimes give perverse verdicts, European Judges, too, are not free from blame.

SOLDIER.  
September 28th,  
1892.

12. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th September, complains that European Judges and Magistrates have little sympathy with natives and inflict most severe punishments on native offenders. But they show undue partiality to European offenders, through race feeling. The

RAHBAR.  
September 28th,  
1892.

Difference in punishment of native and European offenders.

*Rahbar* does not mean that European offenders should also be treated with severity, but that native convicts should be dealt with as human beings. In Behar one Jhau, an oilman, who killed his faithless wife in a state of extreme provocation, was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge. It appears from the *Pall Mall Gazette* that one Mr. Neil, who killed his wife under similar circumstances, was sentenced to only one day's imprisonment.

13. The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st October, expresses grief at Colonel Newbery's death, and observes that his demise is universally regretted by all Lucknow, praising him for his ability, politeness, kindheartedness and sympathy with natives. Justice was always tempered with mercy by him, and he had free intercourse with natives at his house. The citizens of Lucknow have lost true friends in him and in Mr. W. Young, late Judicial Commissioner, who has retired. (The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 28th September, and some other newspapers, express regret at the Colonel's untimely death, referring to his justice and popularity with natives.)

JUBILEE PAPER.  
October 1st, 1892.

Death of Colonel Newbery, District and Sessions Judge, Lucknow.

14. The *Hindustán* (Kálikankar), of the 29th September, expresses satisfaction that Government has ordered the Bhadaini temple, which was the cause of a serious riot at Benares and which threatens to fall in, to be thoroughly repaired at Government expense, and rebukes the rich Hindus of that town for not repairing the temple themselves.

HINDUSTÁN.  
September 29th,  
1892.

Repair of the Bhadaini temple at Benares.

15. The *Bhárat Jiwán* (Benares), of the 26th September, observes that Government has ordered the cost of the reconstruction of the temple to be debited to the account of the water-works. The arrangement is unobjectionable, inasmuch as the temple has been prejudicially affected by the holes dug in connection with the water-works. But in that case the cost will ultimately fall on the Benares tax-payers themselves. The temple should be repaired anyhow.

BHARAT JIWAN.  
September 26th,  
1892.

The same.

16. A Burhanpur correspondent of the *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 28th September, complains that the police unjustly interfere with the Hindu religious processions, and that lately Mukand Rám, chief constable, severely beat one Khande Rao, a singer, bringing a malicious criminal charge against him.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
September 28th,  
1892.

Police at Burhanpur, Nimar district.

17. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 26th September, regrets to say that Benares, which is one of the most ancient and sacred cities of the Hindus, is always to be found in a very dirty state. The municipal board should improve the sanitary arrangements, realizing the expenditure incurred from the citizens, all of whom obtain profits from the pilgrims in one way or another. No tax should be levied from the pilgrims.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
September 26th,  
1892.

Proposal regarding the levy of a tax from the Benares pilgrims.

18. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th September, praises Lady Dufferin and Lady Lyall for the arrangements made by them for the education of girls at the Agra Medical School in 1884 in connection with the Lady Dufferin's Fund, and observes that it is necessary to train Hindu, Muham-

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
September 30th, 1892.

Female Medical School and Hospital at Agra.



madan and Christian girls according to the requirements of the three communities, inasmuch as Hindu women, among whom religious and caste prejudices are still very strong, will not so readily place themselves under the treatment of Muhammadan or Christian female doctors as under that of Hindu female doctors. The Hindus and Musalmáns being the prevailing elements of the Indian population, a large proportion of the female students at the Agra Medical School should belong to those communities. But it would appear that last year there were 49 students (excluding Musammat Nasiran, who worked as compounder), of whom only one was a Musalmán, 7 Hindus, the remaining 41 being Eurasians and native Christians. This year the number of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils may still more fall off. The statement given on page 24 of the annual report for 1889 shows that up to the end of 1887 nine Muhammadan and thirty Hindu girls were admitted to the school, the total number of pupils who were admitted up to the end of 1888 was 91, of whom 4 passed and 23 resigned. It is difficult to understand why in 1886 out of 42 pupils 23 resigned at once, of whom 10 were Hindus and 3 Musalmáns. Evidently the progress of the female medical school is very unsatisfactory, as far as the Hindu and Muhammadan pupils are concerned. Again, the female dispensary, too, does not appear to be so popular as it should be. There has been no marked increase in the attendance of female patients at the Agra dispensary since the establishment of the female branch. Are any kinds of patients examined by several female students? If so, such frequent examinations, which must involve much trouble and inconvenience to the patients, may be one of the causes of the unpopularity of the female hospital. A thorough inquiry should be made into the management of the female school and hospital, and measures taken to improve matters.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUSTÁN.  
September 29th, 1892.

19. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th September, states that pure water is as necessary to health as pure air and wholesome food. Even in the towns of Europe where all classes of people attach great importance to sanitation, supplies of pure water are not easily available. The state of things in this country, especially in these provinces, is considerably worse, as may be expected. People usually take water for drinking and all other purposes from rivers, wells and tanks, but all these sources are polluted in one way or another. It appears from the Sanitary Commissioner's Report that in these Provinces the mortality was 31·14 per thousand last year, which is obviously a high death rate, and is due to want of satisfactory sanitary arrangements. All honour is due to the Local Government which, with a view to reduce the heavy mortality and improve the public health, is anxious to introduce various sanitary measures such as the Water-Supply Bill, the Drainage Bill, the Lodging-House Bill and the Village Sanitation Bill, and immediately disperses large gatherings of people threatened by an outbreak of cholera. But it is to be regretted that the benevolent efforts of Government in that direction are little appreciated by the people. The citizens of Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, &c., are unwilling to pay additional taxation and raise frivolous objections to the water-supply scheme. If Government insists on the strict enforcement of sanitary rules at religious fairs or forcibly breaks up such fairs on account of the spread of an epidemic disease, it is accused of interference with religious affairs. The fact is that a majority of people do not yet appreciate the advantages of good sanitation and that consequently any sanitary reforms are unpopular with them.

KARNÁMAH.  
October 2nd, 1892.

### IV.—RAILWAY.

20. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 2nd October, on the authority of the *Azád*, complains that lately an unfortunate affray occurred between European soldiers and natives at the Bara Banki Railway Station, and that the latter were grievously hurt. European soldiers should never be allowed to travel in the same carriage with natives.

Quarrel between European soldiers and natives at the Bara Banki Railway Station.



## V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

21. The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 27th September, complains that the Hindu Headmaster of the Bijnor School has published a book abusing the Muhammadan religion and asks the Director of Public Instruction to inquire into the matter.

Alleged publication of a book by the Headmaster of the School at Bijnor against the Muhammadan religion.

*NAJM-UL-AKHHAR.*  
September 27th, 1892.

22. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th October, states that at a public meeting, lately held at Kálákankar under the presidency of Pandit Rám Lál Misra, Swami Alaram made a nice speech in favour of the protection of kine.

Public meeting held at Kálákankar in favour of protection of kine.

*HINDUSTÁN*  
October 4th, 1892.

23. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 24th September, complains that it is believed that a new shop for the sale of beef has lately been established without the permission of the municipal board at Nala in the Bareilly city, to the great annoyance of the Hindus living close by, and observes that the shop is not needed in that quarter, as several such shops are already situated at a short distance.

Establishment of a new shop for the sale of beef at Bareilly.

*DABDABA-I-QAISARI.*  
September 24th, 1892.

24. The *Sarkhail Punch* (Ballia), of the 27th September, complains that municipal chaukidárs at Ballia when on duty at night loudly call out the names of the residents and ask them to keep awake. The practice is objectionable, inasmuch as the noise made by the chaukidárs disturbs the people in their sleep and warns thieves and burglars, giving them time to escape.

Municipal chaukidárs on duty at night, Ballia.

*SARKHAIL PUNCH.*  
September 27th, 1892.

25. The *Sarkhail Punch* (Ballia), of the 27th September, regrets to notice that no relief has yet been rendered to the men whose houses have been destroyed by the river floods, and urges that ground should be given them whereon they may build new houses.

Sufferers from the river floods at Ballia.

*SARKHAIL PUNCH.*  
September 27th, 1892.

26. The *Agra Punch*, of the 16th September and 1st October, publishes articles communicated by a Musalmán correspondent, who answers the attacks made by the *Singh Sabha Akhhár* of Amritsar on Muhammad Munir, Tahsildár, and Malikyar, Deputy Inspector of Police, Batala, and the Muhammadan community. The *Singh Sabha* complains that the Sikh soldiers fight the battles of the Government of India, sacrificing their lives on its behalf, while the civil service is chiefly filled with Musalmáns, and that Lord Dufferin, who stood under obligations to the Sultán of Turkey, showed undue partiality to Musalmáns. The writer in the *Agra Punch* defends the bravery and loyalty of Musalmáns and observes that the Sikhs have been more largely employed in the army only since the mutiny. The Sikhs themselves were conquered and reduced to subjection by the Government of India with the help of Musalmán and Hindu soldiers. Again, the writer in the *Agra Punch* argues that the attacks on Malikyar and Muhammad Munir are malicious, being due to the circumstance that they got Baisakhi Rám, Thákur Das, and Daulat Rám convicted and punished for gambling and other offences. The language used by the writer is rather scurrilous.

*Singh Sabha Akhhár* of Amritsar and the *Agra Punch*.

*AGRA PUNCH.*  
September 16th, 1892.

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 10th October 1892.

} Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



# SELECTIONS

VERMONT COLLEGE NEWSTAPERS

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND KALPUTANA.

Received up to 11th October 1992

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